

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
If to-day's INTELLIGENCER be found dull, blame the President, who did it with his little pen.

Under the chattering rod of a message more than 10,000 words he can only be grateful to the President that he has given us no more of it.

The INTELLIGENCER gives up to the message the required space because it is the custom, but it is to be hoped that one of these days there may arise a President who will break through the bad custom of sending to Congress long annual messages.

The happenings of a twelvemonth in ordinary times do not require so elaborate treatment, nor is it to be supposed that the people demand of the President once a year quite so much of the fundamental principles of government applied to every question which he may think well to treat.

The blue pencil in a capable hand would have improved the message by knocking out at least half of it. It is a mistake for any President to think he is heard for his much speaking.

The President's message contains good things and bad. As a literary production it cannot be called other than commonplace. As a State paper it nowhere rises above the dead level of mediocrity. It contains no ideas that will survive the occasion. It is sound on the money question, drops the Cutting case as though the Administration had disabled its pen in the gigantic contest with Mexico, and treats Civil Service reform in a way that is not less than grotesque when it is remembered that the President has departed from his pledges whenever the humor was on him.

The message takes the free trade view of the tariff question, as Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Morrison would like it. If either were President, The President maintains that a tariff on imports is necessarily a tax paid by the consumer, to the American manufacturer; that the way to reduce consumption is to further reduce the tariff rates. He assures the farmer that the manufacturer is plundering him, and holds up before him pitiful picture of his tax-ridden home which will water with tears the wage-earner employed in manufacturing industries is told that the present protective system wrongs him greatly. All this the President would remedy by reducing duties in order to allow greater freedom of importation.

The farmer being robbed by the manufacturer of glass, earthenware, iron, steel, fabrics and the like, the President would cut down the duties on all these products and take from no man engaged in producing them any work or any wages. He would extract sunshine from cucumbers.

The President does not seem to understand that revenue can be cut down by increasing duties and to that extent discouraging the purchase of foreign wares that ought to give work and wages to American workmen. He does not seem to understand that manufactured articles never were so cheap in this country as they are to-day.

If the President desired to furnish the Republican party with good campaign material he has achieved a brilliant success. Republicans can well afford to meet him on his own ground, and on that go to the country.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Congressman Price, of Wisconsin, died at Eau Claire yesterday.

A schooner foundered near St. Johns, N. F., and thirteen persons perished.

By the death of E. Price Greenleaf, an eccentric miser, of Boston, Harvard College is left \$50,000.

Attorney-General Garland has written a letter to a friend in Arkansas stating that he is not a candidate for the U. S. Senate from that State.

Another Charles Rose case has occurred in Reading, Penna. This time it is Willie Arnold, aged 12 years, son of William A. Arnold, who disappeared from his home.

The fire at Napierville, Canada, which destroyed the Catholic Church, convent, two dwellings and one business place, has been in loss to \$125,000, with an insurance of less than \$20,000.

The condition of the coal miners' strike in the Mahoning Valley is about the same with the exception that several other mines are about to join the strikers unless their demands are acceded to.

The franchise of the Allegheny base ball club was sold to K. K. Seandrett yesterday on an execution for \$30,778.69. This was in liquidation of a debt owed W. A. Nimick and others, and in no wise affects the standing of the club.

Chas. B. Snodgrass, clerk in the clothing house of Simon & Schwallier, Crystalsburg, committed suicide Saturday night by taking poison. He left a note saying he did it because he had been wrongfully accused by his employers with dishonesty. Five minutes after his father heard of his suicide he died from heart disease.

Rheumatism thirty years of age withers and dies when St. Jacobs Oil is applied.

Pacific Coast Brokers Laying Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Stock Exchange held no session to-day. F. P. Gray, broker, at No. 316 Montgomery street, has just announced his suspension. Two more failures of stock brokers have been announced.

C. E. Anderson suspended with \$150,000 liabilities; assets nominal.

Frederick Frank suspended to Henry P. Woods, with liabilities estimated at \$250,000.

"Blood Will Tell."

Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in diseases of the skin and throat, in tumors and ulcers, and in tuberculosis in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be descended in a straight line from Richard Coeur de Lion, or the noblest Roman of our day. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try it, and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

Always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains no Opium or Morphine, but gives the child natural ease from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by Logan & Co., and Dr. McKenney.

CONGRESS OPENED.

THE SCENES IN BOTH HOUSES.

On the Opening of the Second Session of the Forty-Ninth Congress—The Mutual Tributes Very Profuse—"Sunset" Cox's Confusion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The galleries of the Senate Chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, filled with spectators when at 12 noon the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress opened. In his prayer the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, fittingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the Chambers were hung in memory of the late President. The prayer of the Chaplain, Mr. Sherman, laid before the Senate the several annual reports of the heads of departments, which were ordered printed. Resolutions were adopted that the daily hour of meeting at noon and informing the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President for a like purpose. Messrs. Edmunds and Gallinger were appointed as the committee.

The credentials of Senator Williams of California, were presented, and the oath of office administered to him.

Senator Edmunds reported that the joint committee of two houses had waited on the President and that the President had asked the committee to congratulate the Senate and House on their safe return to the capital and to say that he would communicate with them in writing immediately.

Thereupon the message was received and its reading was begun by Secretary McCook.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:30, when the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Mr. Hoar reminded the Senate that the Pacific railroad funding bill had been set down as a special order for to-morrow and said he would then ask that its consideration be deferred in the hope that the house would in the meantime take some action that would relieve the Senate of trouble in regard to it.

Mr. Hoar announced that he had been a late colleague, Mr. Pike, and moved as a mark of respect to his memory that the Senate adjourn. He would at an appropriate time ask the Senate to set apart a day for the hearing of eulogies.

IN THE HOUSE.

Flowers, Fun and Chaffing the Order of the Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—For an hour before noon to-day the floor of the House presented an enlivening appearance. Groups of members crowded the clock rooms and blockaded the aisles, chatting, laughing, exchanging congratulations on success in the recent elections, or condolence on defeat. The victors twitted the vanquished and the vanquished jokingly commiserated with the victors on their failure to throw off the burdens of public life. Citizens of Washington under the by the unpropitious weather crowded the galleries and looked down with interest and amusement on the scenes being enacted below.

The executive and diplomatic galleries were, however, conspicuously empty. Decks of various members were adorned with floral designs, those presented to Messrs. Harner, Pennsylvania, and Wilson, of West Virginia, being very elaborate. The Speaker was not forgotten and his desk was handsomely adorned. While congratulations were being showered on Mr. Hewitt, who had performed very well in the recent election, and he was being congratulated by his friends and foes who seemed to vie with each other in expressing the heartiest good will and wishes.

At precisely 12 o'clock Speaker Carlisle rapped the House to order and the Chaplain delivered the prayer, in which he feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Bach and Arnot, and invoked the blessing of heaven upon the proceedings of Congress.

In obedience to the direction of the Speaker the clerk proceeded to call the roll, when 241 members responded to their names. On motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. On motion of Mr. Hoar of Texas, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee of three members to raise a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. Messrs. Hoar and Carlisle were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) rising to a question of privilege, asked that Mr. S. S. Cox should be sworn in as a member of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Pulitzer. He stated at the same time that the formal certificate of Mr. Cox's election had not been received. No objection was made to Mr. Cox's qualifying and his re-entry into legislative life. Messrs. Henry B. Rank of Maryland, also appeared at the bar of the House and qualified, filling the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Wm. H. Cole and Lewis Schuch. At 12:40 a further recess was then taken until two o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the House the committee appointed to wait upon the President announced that they had performed its duty and that the President would communicate in writing with Congress forthwith.

Mr. Pruden, the President's assistant secretary, was announced as having been present in the House the President's annual message. It was immediately read by the clerk.

The document was listened to with much attention by the members of the House and the portion which discusses the tariff question had been read, when interest slackened and the remainder of the message found few listeners. The document was then ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, announced to the House the deaths of the late Congressman from New York, Lewis Beach and John Arnot, Jr., and a similar duty was performed by Mr. Carlisle, of Wisconsin, who announced the death of his colleague A. P. Price.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Guenther, Morrill, Frederick, Taubee, Osborne, Hudd and Price's funeral, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representatives the House adjourned.

"Sunset" Cox's Great Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—When Mr. Cox, of New York, took the oath of office to-day he found himself in the embarrassing position of having to occupy a seat on the outer row upon the Republican side. But from this embarrassment he was relieved by the courtesy of representative J. D. Boyers, of Texas, who upon being introduced to Mr. Cox congratulated him, his party and the country upon his return to legislative labors.

Mr. Boyers then, in a spirit of courtesy, turned his seat to Mr. Cox. This seat is a prominent one on the Democratic side and was occupied by Mr. Cox during several Congresses. Mr. Cox, though loth to dislodge Mr. Boyers, was finally induced to accept the courtesy, and taking from his seat a pair of glasses, he sat down and presented to the design of a star and crescent, presented it to Mr. Boyers as a memento of the occasion.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

For the Execution of the Sentence in Claverius' Case.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 6.—Governor Lee to-day received a letter from Mrs. Lucien T. Madison, mother of Fannie Lillian Madison, the victim of Claverius, in which she begs the governor to "Let the law take its course with that wretch Claverius, who has caused father, mother and eight brothers and sisters to see so much trouble. Only heaven knows how possible for the mother of other mothers and innocent females. Please, for the sake of the mother, whose heart and mind have been nearly crazed with grief and distress. Let it (meaning the judgment of the court) stay as it is."

The governor has not yet made known his intention in the case. If he refuses to interfere, so far as pardon or commutation is concerned, he will doubtless respect the prisoner, so as to give him time, after the last hope of clemency is gone to prepare himself for death.

The City Sergeant who had charged the jail where Claverius is confined, to-day called upon the governor to know if he should stay in his preparations for execution, but the Governor gave him no intimation that he would exercise clemency in any way. If he does not, Claverius will be hanged next Friday.

Murdered His Wife.
PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 6.—On the morning of Nov. 20, Mrs. Myron Collins, residing three miles west of here, was found dead in her bedroom, with a bullet in her heart. The coroner's verdict was suicide, but many think it to have been murder. Mrs. Collins was in Portland the day previous and took her little niece to the farm to stay all night, telling her that Collins had threatened her life and she was afraid to be alone. The niece says Collins and his wife had quarreled during the night about money matters, and that in the morning, about nine o'clock, she encountered a man sent out of the house and while absent heard the shot and a voice exclaim, "Oh, Myron!" To-day Collins was arrested and brought to this place, charged with having murdered his wife. It is thought that evidence of his guilt has been discovered.

The Wages of Sin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—About 18 months ago John Rowe, a gambler of New York, came to Washington with a full pocket book. He was accompanied by Minnie Raymond his companion, whom he shortly established as proprietress of a bad house South of the Avenue.

About nine months ago he encountered a street full of bad luck and lost all his money. He was discarded by a paramour in favor of another man, said to be the son of a prominent dry goods merchant. Rowe went to the house, asked her for money. On being refused he upbraided her and was ejected from the house by the police. He threatened the woman's life at the time. To-night, mad with jealousy and his reduced circumstances, he went to the house and shot himself through the head. He then shot himself through the head, causing almost instant death. The woman is still alive, but will probably die.

A Convict Shot.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6.—George B. Watt, a convict serving 9 years in the Riverside Penitentiary for highway robbery was perhaps fatally wounded this evening by Deputy Warden McKean. Watt had a dispute with the guard at the inner gate and when ordered to his cell drew a knife and made a savage assault on the officer. Deputy McKean then came to the assistance of the guard and a desperate struggle ensued. Watt got away, however, and started down the corridor flourishing the knife, when McKean drew his revolver and shot him in the groin. The wounded man was then overpowered and taken to the hospital, where he died at midnight. The prison guard met to-night and exonerated the Deputy Warden. This is the second affray that has occurred in the prison within three days.

Death by Gossip.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 6.—Thomas Dalton, a young man well-known in this city, was shot and killed this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the rotunda of the Peabody Hotel, by Russell Godwin. Dalton was seated when Godwin approached with a drawn pistol and fired at him. The bullet struck Dalton in the breast and he fell to the floor. Godwin fired three more shots into the prostrate form after he had fallen, but he was not killed. Dalton died at the hotel and was taken to the morgue. The four wounds he received were mortal ones.

Godwin, who is only 22 years of age, refuses to make a statement. The alleged reason is that the tragedy was a deliberate murder, and he is afraid to state to the public that he is the murderer of a young man.

Point Pleasant, N. J., Dec. 6.—A three masted schooner which came ashore yesterday above town, was loaded by the life saving crew and has been sent. She is the only Shepard, of Middletown, Conn. No vestige of the crew could be found. It is supposed that the vessel sprang a leak during the gale of Saturday night and was abandoned, the crew taking to the boats. They have either been blown out to sea or have perished.

Mail Carrier Murdered.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 6.—Last Tuesday P. Underwood, a mail carrier, was found dead in the road three miles west of Pierce's mills in Marion county, Ark. He had been shot with a pistol, and the bullet had entered his head. A search is being made for the murderer who, if caught, will be strung up.

He Leaves Remembrances.

WORKERS, MASS., Dec. 6.—J. S. Lohelle, proprietor of the Bijou dry goods shop has gone to Canada leaving creditors behind. Shortly before his flight, Lohelle, raised \$3,000 by mortgage on his stock. The stocks and fixtures are worth \$25,000 and the debts are \$15,000 above the mortgage.

Called on Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—William H. Martin, proprietor of a jewelry store at 1311 South street, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by Oscar Weber. The shooting was the result of an altercation growing out of the repairs on a clock which Weber had at Martin's store. Weber was arrested.

The Old Story.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—Frank Linsley was fatally shot this afternoon in his room by Alexander Shields. Shields was trying to prevent Linsley from killing his mistress, Jennie Bell, and was shot through the lung. Both men are laborers.

Shooting at Cork.

CORK, Dec. 6.—Shooting was renewed here this evening. The police were hooted by large mobs, but so far as known nobody was injured.

A Modern Athenian Distinction.

Boston, Mass.
As a morning train moved out toward Concord yesterday a conversation between a young man and a young woman, each about twenty-five years of age, was overheard, which was something like this: She (looking over the verge credited to the Democratic leaders)—"Do you really suppose these men write this poetry?" He—"No, I guess not. I don't think it is a bit better than the poetry of the other side." She—"Who is Judge Abbott, anyway?" "Oh, he is an aristocratic Democrat." "Why, I didn't know there were any aristocratic Democrats."

HIS MESSAGE.

A Dull, Pleading and Uninteresting State Paper.

WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR.

The Tariff, Labor and Silver Problems Struggled With.

BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

In His Communication to the Congress of the United States.

To the Congress of the United States:

In the discharge of a constitutional duty and following a well established precedent in the executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress as a reassessment of the information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient.

Our government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers and neighborly interest towards those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are believed to threaten the peace or stability of the Union. We are as yet without provision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia, and the interest of our citizens under the Chilean Convention, concluded by the Chilean government, have developed an amount of friction, which we trust can be avoided in the future by a more judicious and equitable administration of the law.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories and acts of violence against those people beyond the power of the United States to prevent. It is difficult to punish are reported, even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers, whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution, equally with the most favored nationals.

In opening our vast domain to alien elements, the purpose of our law givers was to invite settlement and to provide means for endless antagonism.

The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the government of China, whose friendly disposition towards us, I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in a comprehensive understanding of the rights of Chinese emigration, joined to the protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of the Convention of 1880, touching the opium traffic.

While the good will of the Colombian government towards our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern and anxiety. The friendly relations looking to the performance of the engagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the interoceanic transit. With the subsidence of the Cuban insurrection, the proper erection of the State of Panama to a federal district under the direct government of the constitutional administration at Bogotá, a new order of things has been inaugurated, which, although as yet somewhat unsettled, has been a source of the arbitrary exercise of power by the delegates of the national authority promises much improvement.

The sympathy between the people of the United States and Mexico, born during our struggle for independence and continuing to-day has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of Liberty. Enlightening the world in New York, Mexico, the gift of Frenchmen to Americans, the gift of Americans to Mexicans, has been a convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Mexico, March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by the government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect on the first of January next, but the legislation required for its execution has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enactment.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany, giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our citizens in Germany, and the original revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality.

Claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues legally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last session, and I trust will receive final and favorable action to-day.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met with a cordial reception by the British government, and upon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with her Britannic Majesty's government for the promulgation of a convention for the settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met with a cordial reception by the British government, and upon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with her Britannic Majesty's government for the promulgation of a convention for the settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met with a cordial reception 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